

to the child or would have been available from those sources on November 8, 1999. A contribution is considered more than nominal if the State or public agency makes a contribution toward the cost of an employee's dependent(s) that is \$10 per family, per month, more than the State or public agency's contribution toward the cost of covering the employee only.

(2) *Residents of an institution.* A child must not be—

(i) An inmate of a public institution as defined at § 435.1010 of this chapter; or

(ii) A patient in an institution for mental diseases, as defined at § 435.1010 of this chapter, at the time of initial application or any redetermination of eligibility.

[66 FR 2675, Jan. 11, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 39229, July 12, 2006]

§ 457.320 Other eligibility standards.

(a) *Eligibility standards.* To the extent consistent with title XXI of the Act and except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the State plan may adopt eligibility standards for one or more groups of children related to—

(1) Geographic area(s) served by the plan;

(2) Age (up to, but not including, age 19);

(3) Income;

(4) Resources;

(5) Spenddowns;

(6) Disposition of resources;

(7) Residency, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;

(8) Disability status, provided that such standards do not restrict eligibility;

(9) Access to, or coverage under, other health coverage; and

(10) Duration of eligibility, in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Prohibited eligibility standards.* In establishing eligibility standards and methodologies, a State may *not*—

(1) Cover children with a higher family income without covering children with a lower family income within any defined group of covered targeted low-income children;

(2) Deny eligibility based on a pre-existing medical condition;

(3) Discriminate on the basis of diagnosis;

(4) Require any family member who is not requesting services to provide a social security number (including those family members whose income or resources might be used in making the child's eligibility determination);

(5) Exclude American Indian or Alaska Native children based on eligibility for, or access to, medical care funded by the Indian Health Service;

(6) Exclude individuals based on citizenship or nationality, to the extent that the children are U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals or qualified aliens, (as defined at section 431 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, as amended by the BBA of 1997, except to the extent that section 403 of PRWORA precludes them from receiving Federal means-tested public benefits); or

(7) Violate any other Federal laws or regulations pertaining to eligibility for a separate child health program under title XXI.

(c) *Self-declaration of citizenship.* In establishing eligibility for coverage under a separate child health plan, a State may accept self-declaration of citizenship (including nationals of the U.S.), provided that the State has implemented effective, fair, and non-discriminatory procedures for ensuring the integrity of its application process.

(d) *Residency.* The State may establish residency requirements, except that a State may not—

(1) Impose a durational residency requirement;

(2) Preclude the following individuals from declaring residence in a State—

(i) A non-institutionalized child who is not a ward of the State, if the child is physically located in that State, including as a result of the parent's or caretaker's employment in that State;

(ii) An institutionalized child who is not a ward of a State, if the State is the State of residence of the child's custodial parent's or caretaker at the time of placement;

(iii) A child who is a ward of a State, regardless of the child's physical location; or

(iv) A child whose custodial parent or caretaker is involved in work of a transient nature, if the State is the parent's or caretaker's home State.

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(e) *Duration of eligibility.* (1) The State may not impose a lifetime cap or other time limit on the eligibility of an individual applicant or enrollee, based on the length of time such applicant or enrollee has received benefits under the State's separate child health program.

(2) Eligibility must be redetermined at least every 12 months.

[66 FR 2675, Jan. 11, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 33823, June 25, 2001]

§ 457.340 Application for and enrollment in a separate child health program.

(a) *Application assistance.* A State must afford families an opportunity to apply for child health assistance without delay, provided that the State has not reached an approved enrollment cap, and offer assistance to families in understanding and completing applications and in obtaining any required documentation.

(b) *Use of social security number.* A State may require a social security number for each individual requesting services consistent with the requirements at § 435.910(b), (e), (f), and (g) of this chapter.

(c) *Notice of rights and responsibilities.* A State must inform applicants at the time of application, in writing and orally if appropriate, about the application and eligibility requirements, the time frame for determining eligibility, and the right to review of eligibility determinations as described in § 457.1130.

(d) *Timely determinations of eligibility.* (1) The agency must promptly determine eligibility and issue a notice of decision within the time standards established, except in circumstances that are beyond the agency's control.

(2) A State must establish time standards for determining eligibility. These standards may not exceed forty-five calendar days (excluding days during which the application has been suspended, pursuant to § 457.350(f)(1)).

(3) In applying the time standards, the State must define "date of application" and must count each calendar day from the date of application to the day the agency mails or otherwise provides notice of its eligibility decision.

(e) *Notice of decision concerning eligibility.* A State must provide each applicant or enrollee a written notice of any decision on the application or other determination concerning eligibility.

(1) If eligibility is approved, the notice must include information on the enrollee's rights and responsibilities under the program, including the opportunity for review of matters described in § 457.1130.

(2) If eligibility is denied, suspended or terminated, the State must provide notice in accordance with § 457.1180. In the case of a suspension or termination of eligibility, the State must provide sufficient notice to enable the child's parent or caretaker to take any appropriate actions that may be required to allow coverage to continue without interruption.

(f) *Effective date of eligibility.* A State must specify a method for determining the effective date of eligibility for its separate child health program, which can be determined based on the date of application or through any other reasonable method.

[66 FR 2675, Jan. 11, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 33823, June 25, 2001]

§ 457.350 Eligibility screening and facilitation of Medicaid enrollment.

(a) *State plan requirement.* The State plan must include a description of—

(1) The screening procedures that the State will use, at intake and any follow-up eligibility determination, including any periodic redetermination, to ensure that only targeted low-income children are furnished child health assistance under the plan; and

(2) The procedures that the State will use to ensure that the Medicaid application and enrollment process is initiated and that Medicaid enrollment is facilitated for children found, through the screening process, to be potentially eligible for Medicaid.

(b) *Screening objectives.* (1) A State must use screening procedures to identify, at a minimum, any applicant or enrollee who is potentially eligible for Medicaid under one of the poverty-level-related groups described in section 1902(l) of the Act, section 1931 of the Act, or a Medicaid demonstration project approved under section 1115 of the Act, applying whichever standard